

Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 8.

JANESVILLE, WIS., WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23, 1864.

NUMBER 228.

The News.

We print an interesting article, copied from the Milwaukee News, relative to the movements of Sherman and his army. It will be seen that Wisconsin has considerable of a stake in the success of the expedition. Hood is lying still on his oars at Florence. He does not know what to do, evidently. If he goes North, Thomas will thrash him; if he follows Sherman, it will be a useless chase.

The negro continues to play the part of the ghost in the rebel Congress, that will not down at anybody's bidding.

From Baltimore.

Dr. Henry Palmer writes us a business letter from Baltimore from which we extract the following:

"I have left the Department of the Susquehanna and have been assigned to duty as Acting Medical Inspector, 8th Army Corps, headquarters at Baltimore, now one of the most practical loyal cities in the Union. I was stationed in the city three years ago and the change in public sentiment since that time is very remarkable. Free Maryland will receive an impetus to her agriculture, manufactures and commerce which she has never before known. The loyal people are jubilant and the dissatisfied are rapidly becoming reconciled to the change."

From the Forty-third Regiment--Its Vote.

JOHNSONVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 13, 1864.
EDS. GAZETTE:—The gallant Forty-third has been in action and stands fire like all other Wisconsin regiments. There was one man killed in our company by a shell, and two shells went through our room and the officers quarters of Company B, but doing no injury except to give us a little more ventilation. I will give you a list of the companies as they voted:

Company	Vote	Company	Vote
A	21	L	24
B	22	M	25
C	23	N	26
D	24	O	27
E	25	P	28
F	26	Q	29
G	27	R	30
H	28	S	31
I	29	T	32
J	30	U	33
K	31	V	34
L	32	W	35
M	33	X	36
N	34	Y	37
O	35	Z	38
P	36		
Q	37		
R	38		
S	39		
T	40		
U	41		
V	42		
W	43		
X	44		
Y	45		
Z	46		

I think Company B looks about as well as any in that list of figures. The company is now the healthiest in the regiment.

Yours Truly, L. V. MANSCAVEN,
2d Lieut., Co. B.

In the rebel Congress, on Tuesday last, Mr. Clinton, of Alabama, from the special committee to investigate the charge of disloyalty against William R. Cobb, member of Congress from Alabama, made a report, accompanied by the testimony of several witnesses, who aver that the accused remained in the Yankee lines on his own account, when he could have easily left had he so desired; that his conduct and conversation since he has been among them clearly shows he is hostile to the Confederate cause, and that the committee recommend that his seat be declared vacant. The subject was laid over to give members an opportunity to examine the testimony.

The Cleveland Herald says that the loyal men of that place owe much to the brave German women, who helped them win the glorious victory at the polls. Their influence with their husbands polled thousands of true Union votes.

A Paris letter to the New York Herald says that Richard Hildroth, United States Consul at Trieste, and author of an excellent history of the United States, has become hopelessly insane from suffering of the brain.

THANKSGIVING IN IOWA.—Governor Stone has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, the 24th instant, the day of the National Thanksgiving, as the Thanksgiving day for Iowa.

The Applauder gives notice that its weekly subscription price will hereafter be three dollars per annum in advance.

The soldiers in and around St. Louis are to be given a Thanksgiving dinner at the Lindell House.

New Hampshire has just voted to hold a Constitutional Convention. No day is yet specified.

Next Christmas and New Year's come on Sundays.

SECRETARY SEWARD recently went to Washington from Auburn, N.Y., by the Seneca Falls and Elmira route, and while waiting with his family in the depot at Watkins, for the train to Elmira he was beset by a gang of ill-bred, drunken Mc-Clellanites from the village who had learned of his presence there, with groans, hisses and insulting epithets, to their own infamy and disgrace of the place.

Mr. CARRIS, the wonderful-blind musician, whose voice has a range of five octaves, who can play on the piano and cornet at the same time, is to give a concert in Tremont Temple next week. He is also a great mechanical genius, and has made several miniature steam engines.

The largest valley in the world is the valley of the Mississippi. It contains 500,000 square miles and is one of the most fertile and profitable regions of the globe.

It is perhaps not generally known that M. H. Westcott, two doors below the Postoffice, has had an experience of fourteen years in his business, and has learned his trade for six years from one of the most skillful and scientific watchmakers and jewelers in Milwaukee, which enables him to do anything in his line in the most satisfactory manner and on the most reasonable terms.

The Mysterious Expedition of General Sherman.

[From the Milwaukee News.]

Thomas B. Keogh, Esq., of this city, left Sherman's army a week ago Sunday morning (the 13th), and reached Milwaukee last Sunday morning. He gives us many particulars as to the recent movements of Sherman which will just now interest the public.

Mr. Keogh was in Atlanta a week ago Friday. Preparations were then being made to burn the city, by order of General Sherman. The population had nearly all departed. The last of the furniture and other household goods remaining were being shipped northward. Every sort of public property was to be demolished utterly. The work of destruction commenced Saturday afternoon. There was then but one division of Slocum's corps in Atlanta, and that was ordered to abandon the place on Saturday evening, and join the main army, at Big Shanty, ten miles north of Marietta and thirty miles north of Atlanta. This was the plan of rendezvous for all the troops that were to accompany Sherman on his rumored expedition.

On Saturday the headquarters of Gen. Sherman were removed from Kingston—on the Atlanta railroad, thirty miles north of Marietta. One division of the 13th corps and the whole of the 14th corps, accompanied the General toward Big Shanty. At this time the 13th corps was engaged in cutting up and destroying the railroad between Big Shanty and Kato's Station, a distance of fifteen miles, north and south of Marietta; the 20th corps was between Atlanta and Vinings Station; and a portion of the 15th corps was between Vinings station and Kato's Station. All these troops—reported to number about 45,000 infantry and artillery and 15,000 cavalry—were to rendezvous at Big Shanty as soon as practicable. The railroad from Cartersville to Calhoun—a length of railroad about 40 miles long north of Atlanta—was abandoned to the enemy on Saturday. Resena was to be abandoned on Tuesday. It was believed that Dalton would also be abandoned, as well as the railroad northward nearly to Chattanooga. The towns of Big Shanty, Acworth, Kingston and Calhoun had been burned. Atlanta and Marietta were to suffer the same fate. Mr. Keogh left the army lines at Cartersville a week ago Sunday morning, and saw Kingston in ashes. He also saw Calhoun burning on the next day.

He was compelled to make his way on foot along the line of the railroad, all the way from Marietta to Calhoun, a distance of 68 miles. From Vinings Station to Big Shanty—twenty miles—the railroad was already utterly destroyed. There were about twenty-five persons in the party, who were the last that came through. Rebel cavalry probably took possession of the next day.

It was known on what day Gen. Sherman would start from Big Shanty, nor was his destination supposed to be known to any one but himself. All soldiers incapable of the fatigue of a long march had been sent back to Chattanooga. All surplus baggage had been sent back or destroyed. The men were furnished with but few rations, and were reduced to the lightest possible marching order. It was thought impracticable for Sherman to start from Big Shanty before last Thursday, the 17th, at the earliest. His purpose was a matter of general speculation among the soldiers, but no one theory was generally concurred in. The communications of the expedition with the north were utterly cut off, and it was considered impracticable for it to return northward. Regular turnpikes run from Big Shanty to Mobile, and also to Augusta, but so far as the roads are concerned it would be possible to march in any other direction. Gen. Sherman once taught school at Marietta and is familiar with the whole country.

The Georgia rebel militia were supposed to be located immediately south of Atlanta. We shall hear no more of the movement at present, except from rebel sources. Hood is still supposed to be near Florence in Alabama—about twenty miles from Pulaski, Tennessee. He is too far in the rear to follow, and the impression is that Sherman does not intend to delay his march to fight the enemy, unless absolutely compelled. It is inferred from the character of his equipments that he intends to make a desert of the country through which he passes.

The following Wisconsin regiments accompany the expedition: The 3d, Col. Hawley; 12th, Col. Provost; 15th, (Scandinavian) the 16th, Maj. Dawes; 17th, commanded by Major McCauley; 21st, Lieut. Col. Fitch; 22d, Col. Bloodgood; 25th, Lieut. Col. Rusk; 26th, Col. Winkler; the 21st and 32d, Col. DeGroat. Col. Hobart of the 21st accompanies the expedition as commander of a brigade in the first division of the 14th corps.

How THE CHINESE TREAT REBELS.—The Chinese were twelve years in reducing Nankin, which was the great centre of the late rebellion in that empire. They punished the rebels in a most effectual manner. A recent letter from there says: "I don't know how many heads were cut off. It was between ten thousand and forty thousand, but nothing less than ten thousand. The day we walked out to the Porcelain Tower was quite hot, the thermometer being about one hundred and twelve, and the dead lay around in all directions. Across a swampy field had one of the head rebelling in a cage, in double irons, keeping him there to torment him. They then cut off his head."

CORRUPTED MURDERERS REDEEMED.—We learn from a friend in Poweshke county, that Sugar Creek township, wherein two Deputy United States Marshals were killed by copperheads, made a gain of 17 Union votes at the recent election. The Republicans were beaten but three votes. The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Union! Those copperheads over there, if they desire to see the total annihilation of their party, had better kill a few more Federal officers! It seems to help their vote amazingly to play the assassin.—Des Moines Register.

DESTRUCTION OF RESIDENCES ON JAMES RIVER.—On Monday the gunboats on the James river were engaged in destroying all the houses within reach of their shells, the rebels having made use of many of them for signal stations. For some days past all our movements from City Point and the mouth of the Chickahominy have been communicated by signals to the rebel batteries, and strenuous efforts are being made to check the annoying practice.

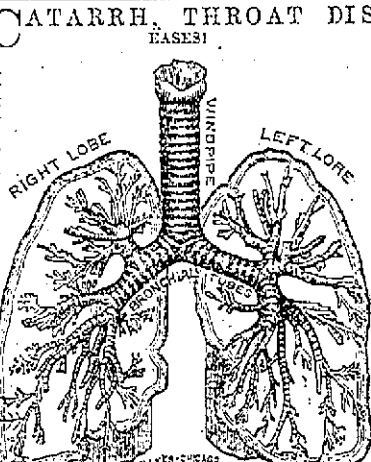
Fred. Douglass in Baltimore.

On Thursday evening Mr. Douglass was announced to speak in Baltimore! In mentioning the fact on Sunday week, in his remarks in Zion Church, Rochester, he said:

"What a wonderful change a few short years have wrought! I left Maryland a slave, I return to her a freeman! I left her a slave State, I return to find her a free State! My life has had crises—the day on which I left Maryland, and the day on which I return. I expect to have a good old-fashioned visit, for I have not been there for a long time. I may meet my old master there, whom I have not seen for many years. I heard he was living only a short time ago, and he will be there, for he is on the right side. I made a convert of him years ago. He was a very good man with a high sense of honor, and I have no malice to overcome in going back among those former slaveholders, for I used to think we were all parts of one great social system, only we were at the bottom and they at the top! If the shackles were around our ankles, they were also on their necks. The common Council and city authorities have promised to be present at the next meeting in Baltimore. I shall be glad to see them. I shall return to them with freedom in my hand, and point to her former constitution, and as the alibi branch was a sign that the waters of the flood were receding, so will the freedom which I shall find there be a sign that the billows of slavery are rolling back to leave the law blooming again in the purer air of liberty and justice."

Miscellaneous.

CATARH, THROAT DISEASES.



ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS!

Early Stages of Consumption!

LIVER COMPLAINTS,

Diseases of Women!

And all other Complaints that Lead to Consumption.

Are treated by DR. HALE, at the

Wisconsin Throat & Lung Institute,

Myers' Block, Janesville,

by a new method, and with remedies that eminently succeed in the above class of chronic diseases.

The thinking and calculating portion of the community will appreciate the advantages of a permanent and reliable institute for the cure of chronic diseases that equally battle the skill of the general practitioner.

Culture, that great remedial cause of Consumption in the North, always gives way upon application of the new remedies. Dr. Hale has never overestimated a cure of this disease in cold cure. The present season is very favorable for applying proper remedies; delays are dangerous. Your case may be cured this month, not next, today, not tomorrow.

All who are suffering from any of the diseases Dr. Hale makes a specialty in treating, should at least call and investigate the cure system for themselves. No person of good sense and sound judgment will, without full and careful investigation, denounce an "incurable" disease which claims to be cured.

Dr. Hale takes pleasure in referring to the following responsible parties, citizens of Janesville, who can speak knowledgeably of the efficacy of Dr. Hale's treatment, not to mention hundreds of others in the North-west that have been cured.

Dr. Schuyler, proprietor of the Selwyn House; Dr. W. D. Smith, Dr. G. K. Smith, Dr. R. S. Smith, Dr. J. P. Smith, Dr. J. H. Smith, Dr. J. M. Smith, Dr. J. W. Smith, Dr. J. L. Smith, Dr. J. K. Smith, Dr. J. I. Smith, Dr. J. O. Smith, Dr. J. N. Smith, Dr. J. R. Smith, Dr. J. S. Smith, Dr. J. T. Smith, Dr. J. U. Smith, Dr. J. V. Smith, Dr. J. W. Smith, Dr. J. X. Smith, Dr. J. Y. Smith, Dr. J. Z. Smith, Dr. J. A. Smith, Dr. J. B. Smith, Dr. J. C. Smith, Dr. J. D. Smith, Dr. J. E. Smith, Dr. J. F. Smith, Dr. J. G. Smith, Dr. J. H. Smith, Dr. J. I. Smith, Dr. J. K. Smith, Dr. J. L. Smith, Dr. J. M. Smith, Dr. J. N. Smith, Dr. J. O. Smith, Dr. J. P. Smith, Dr. J. Q. Smith, Dr. J. R. Smith, Dr. J. S. Smith, Dr. J. T. Smith, Dr. J. U. Smith, Dr. J. V. Smith, Dr. J. W. Smith, Dr. J. X. Smith, Dr. J. Y. Smith, Dr. J. Z. Smith, Dr. J. A. Smith, Dr. J. B. Smith, Dr. J. C. Smith, Dr. J. D. Smith, Dr. J. E. Smith, Dr. J. F. Smith, Dr. J. G. Smith, Dr. J. H. Smith, Dr. J. I. Smith, Dr. J. K. 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Thanksgiving.

President Lincoln and Governor Lewis have recommended to the people that they observe to-morrow as a day of general thanksgiving, prayer and praise to Almighty God for the blessings that He has been pleased to bestow upon us as a people, during the year that has just closed, and to implore a continuance of His tender care and mercy for the year whose threshold we are about to cross. In time of peace, an annual day of Thanksgiving had become one of the time-honored usages of an intelligent and Christian people. But how much more now, when this terrible trial of a great civil war with all its dreadful consequences are upon us, ought the people to make a public recognition of His sovereignty and power. We read in the Good Book what is to be the doom of those nations that forget God; and while we have no established national church, like England and Spain, by which we are nationally regarded as a Christian people, it is only through a recommendation of those in authority that the people of our wide-spread Republic can be led to observe a general day of Thanksgiving, like that of to-morrow.

The people of Wisconsin certainly have great reason to be thankful for the blessings that have been showered upon them with the liberality of a Father's hand. While the pestilence that stalks forth unchecked at noonday in other sections and in other states carries its tens of thousands to the grave, our own people have been blessed with almost universal health; while other states have been devastated by red-handed war, and their inhabitants sent fleeing to no one knows whither, our own State has been free from war's alarms as if Mars were Ceres, and the white-winged angel of peace had kept sentry by our doors.

For the inestimable blessings of peace, prosperity and plenty that flourish within our borders, the people have abundant reasons to bless the Giver of every good and perfect gift that cometh down from Heaven. But not only this, for there he other considerations more important than them all. A new trial has been imposed upon American institutions. During the progress of a great civil war when the whole continent was trembling under the tread of contending armies, the exciting canvass of a Presidential election returned, and grave apprehensions existed in many sober minds as to the result. It was feared that a people estranged by taxation, by the loss of those nearer to them than life itself, might forget their principles and clamor for a change in men and measures, and hazard all for a seeming peace. But the same kind Providence, whose hand has been so visible in the history of this Nation, put it into the hearts of the people not to falter, but to press steadily forward to the prize of their high calling. Foreign nations looked on amazed at this new phase of democracy, this additional exhibition of the people's self-poise and self-reliance when surrounded by great trials and great temptations.

These considerations as well as those of a more personal character, ought to be sufficient to lead us into a hearty and willing compliance with the reasonable request of our rulers, on the morrow.

Letter from the Federal Capital.

WASHINGTON, November 13, 1864. EDITORS GAZETTE.—Everything is now all bustle in anticipation of the coming session of Congress, which takes place two weeks from Monday next. The Capitol is being put in condition for Congress—landlords are brushing up, as are also boarding house keepers and those having furnished rooms to let, in view of securing good tenants at high prices.

Secretaries are busy completing their reports, and the President has requested a brief respite from the importunities of place hunters, that he may have time to prepare his annual message, which by the way, will be a very important document this year.

Dignitaries of all kinds, civil and military, are pouring in large numbers, and rumors are rife as to impending changes in the cabinet, and very many are to be found who are unusually positive in their assertions that Robert J. Walker is to be Secretary of the Treasury, General Butler Chief Justice, &c. Mr. Fessenden does not contemplate leaving the Treasury Department until the 4th of March next, unless the President should desire it, and he has no reason to believe that Mr. Lincoln desires him to leave. On the contrary, he would be glad to retain him at his present post during the next four years, and it is greatly to be regretted that Mr. Fessenden's health is such as to prevent his retaining the position permanently. He makes a superior cabinet and executive officer, and is disposed to weed his department of copperheads in particular, and incompetent officers in general, whenever proper evidence is laid before him to show a necessity for their removal. The manner in which he has begun the work in the sixth Auditor's office gives evidence of this, for he has removed the chief clerk of that office solely on the ground of his incompetency, bad management and tyrannical treatment of his subordinates.

While I am disposed to give the Hon. Robt. J. Walker, full credit for his very able letters and articles in support of the cause of the Union, especially those articles which have so clearly set forth the ability and resources of the nation, I am not prepared to believe that he is the man for Secretary of the Treasury. My recollections of him are those of a visionary theorist, moonshine speculator, and a free trader in sentiments. He is a little, diminutive, dried-up old man, well calculated to retire to his study and pore over his books, gather up piles of statistics and embody them now and then in a maga-

zine article. But to place him at the head of Treasury Department, a machine more immense and complex now than the entire Government was in the days when he was secretary, would be to impose a load upon him heavier than he is able to bear up under. The post of Secretary of the Treasury demands a man of vigorous intellect, quick discernment, comprehensive judgment and an iron constitution, a man in the prime and vigor of manhood and such a man is Wm. Pitt Fessenden, in all respects, except as to bodily health, which has been somewhat impaired by his excessive labor as Chairman of the Finance Committee, of the Senate. Surely if Mr. Fessenden finds the burden too onerous for him, Mr. Walker is not physically competent to the task, and give the business of the Department that attention in detail which necessity requires should be given instead of being left to such a subordinate as George Harrington, the present first Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Stanton having suffered severely from the herculean labors he has had to perform, and which has well nigh broken down a powerful constitution, will doubtless retire from the War Department. There is no doubt that his resignation would prove acceptable to the people, and particularly to Pennsylvania and her leading men. I believe Mr. Stanton has been misjudged and is a much abused man. Of course, he like all men, is liable to err, but he is a man of great energy, and he grew terribly restless and impatient under Gen. B. McClellan's management of the war, and no doubt believed he could do better himself, and attempted to direct the management of the armies in the field. Governor Curtin and others held on to McClellan to the last, and Stanton offended them. They have cried lustily with others for his removal, and he has snubbed them and kept them at bay thus far, and gone on in the performance of what he believed to be his duty to the country. Should Mr. Stanton retire from the War Department, as I believe he will, and receive the Chief Justiceship, there is no doubt that the selection of Butler would be universally popular, to all save rebels and snakes, alias, Northern Copperheads.

The name of Butler has become synonymous among the people with vigor, energy, promptness and decision, combined with a remarkable critical acumen and clearness of perception. He sees the point at once, that is in issue in this contest, and seems to have a clear idea of the true way to cut the Gordian Knot. His recent suggestions as to the offering of an amnesty to the people of the South by the Government, at this time, have been hailed as eminently sound and wise—as foreshadowing the true policy of the Government, with a view to a thorough Union of the North on more vigorous, and energetic measures for the suppression of the rebellion should the amnesty and offer of reconciliation be spurned and rejected.

I shall not be at all surprised to find Gen. Butler's views embodied in the forthcoming message, and to see that followed by the calling of him to the post of Secretary of War.

Gen. Banks' name is also mentioned in connection with the War Secretaryship. The people have great confidence in Nathaniel P. Banks as a civilian, but not as a military man. It occurs to me that Gen. Banks should either be sent to the Senate from Massachusetts, where he would be a very valuable man, or that a bureau should be organized to take charge of the Freedmen, and he placed at the head of it. He seems to have made the interest of the African his special study, and his eminently practical mind points him out as the man of all others to take the management of such a Bureau. It should be in fact a Department of Industry, and embrace the collection of statistics relative to our agricultural, mineral, commercial and manufacturing resources, and showing the proper mode of developing them to their highest capacity, and thus increasing the wealth and available resources of the country. To this Department, of course, should be added the Census, Emigration and Agricultural Bureaus now in existence, and the head of it should be a Cabinet officer. Thus can N. P. Banks be brought into his proper place, and the Administration and country have the benefit of his great talents and eminently practical and statesmanlike mind.

As to who will be Chief Justice, there is great diversity of opinion. It seems to be pretty well settled that Mr. Chase will not get it. Had the vacancy occurred 18 months ago Mr. Chase could have taken the appointment had he desired it, but a great change has been wrought in the feelings of Mr. Lincoln towards Mr. Chase and others of that ilk in this country. Mr. Lincoln is very quiet in the matter of his likes and dislikes, but he is none the less positive and I read him strangely amiss, if I am not justified in the opinion and belief that he will never tender the Chief Justiceship to Salmon P. Chase. He has become thoroughly disgusted with him as a political intriguer and when he accepted his resignation as Secretary of the Treasury, he was done with him.

Some now intimate that Mr. Chase will go to the Court of St. James. Let me tell them, never, while William H. Seward is Secretary of State, which position he will hold while Mr. Lincoln is President, if he is willing to remain at that laborious post, which he has filled so well for nearly four years, never, can Mr. Chase work in the same traces with Gov. Seward, as foreign minister at any important Court and of course he will take no other.

My opinion is, that Edwin M. Stanton stands a fairer show of being selected as Chief Justice than any other man, though his confirmation will cause a bitter struggle in the Senate. Next to him, William Pitt Fessenden stands well, and but for the fact of Judge Clifford being from Maine, I should believe Mr. Fessenden to stand the best chance of all others of being made Chief Justice.

There is strong talk of a new minister

being sent to England, Mr. Adams desiring to come home. Hon. Charles Sumner is the man of all men best fitted by education, natural talent, instincts, habits of mind, and every other characteristic for that responsible post. Well versed in international law, diplomatic and all other history, a fine classical scholar, a vigorous and forcible writer, he would be more than a match for the Russells and Palmerstons of England, on all the difficult questions that will be brought up for settlement during the next four years. The experience four years of life at St. James would give him would admirably fit him to be the successor of Wm. H. Seward, as Secretary of State at some future day, as he most undoubtedly will be, if his life and health are spared.

It is amusing to see how the South reels and staggers under the contentions and discussions caused by the proposition to arm the slaves. When their senators and representatives occupied seats in our Congress, they were continually harping on the aggressions of the North upon slavery. By secession they fancied they had purchased an immunity from these assaults, and that henceforth, so far as the negro was concerned, all was settled.

But lo! the negro is upon them, and night-mare-like, weighs them down heavily. Their Ship of State, drifting on a wild and tempestuous sea, is beginning to pound heavily on that rock—African slavery—the inevitable negro question that has sunk so many human fabrics by splitting them to pieces, and we hear heart-rending cries and shrieks of Abolitionists on board. Save us from the Abolitionists in our midst. Now is the hour of our joy; the pirate craft is among the breakers pounding to her sore destruction; the crew is on the point of mutiny and we have but to hold still and as Father Abraham said to brother Dick, "See the glory of the salvation of the Lord," for the last hour is come.

A word to the friends of the Government. Next Thursday is the day set apart for the annual and time honored Thanksgiving Day. We have much to be thankful for. God in his Providence has carried us safely through a great crisis in our history; we have been blessed with a fair harvest, a freedom from epidemics, a prosperous country and abundance of glorious victories to our army and navy. Go forth with well filled baskets and make the heart of the widow and orphan glad on this Thanksgiving day. Let them feel that the blood of their husbands, fathers and brothers has not been shed in vain.

When this day is past, let every town and ward organize and go to work systematically, to fill the army with volunteers. The war is to be pressed vigorously to a successful termination. The Government pays liberal bounties; now is the time to prevent another draft by furnishing men in advance. New York City is hard at work. In one ward here, a club is organized with five dollar initiation fee and one dollar weekly dues, the money to be paid for recruits, the recruits to be credited to the ward in case of another draft. The movement ought to be universal, and in this way 20,000 or more men per month could be sent to the army of the Nation. New York has 12,000 School districts; it would be easy for each District to furnish an average of one man per month, and this would furnish 12,000 men per month for that State alone. I doubt not if a thorough systematic effort was made throughout the country, an average of 50,000 men per month could be furnished the Government for six months to come. This is the way to a full future necessity of a draft.

John Wilson, of Chicago, the now Auditor of the Treasury has returned to his post from a trip to the West. In Mr. Wilson the Government secures a very efficient and valuable executive officer—one who has had much experience in departmental business and who by his energy and force is well calculated to administer the affairs of a Bureau or Department. I shall not be surprised to hear that he is promoted to the post of 1st or 2d Assistant Secretary of Treasury.

G. B. Holden, of Sparta, Wisconsin, formerly book-keeper for three years in the Treasurer's office at Madison and latterly clerk in the 6th Auditor's office here, has been promoted to an \$1800 clerkship, and assigned to duty as the head of the new Money Order Division of that office. His business will be to audit the accounts of the new money order officers. His many friends in Wisconsin will be glad to learn of his promotion to this new and responsible position, which he is in every way well qualified to fill, and which was tendered to him by the new Chief Clerk and Auditor of that Bureau, and confirmed by Mr. Fessenden, without solicitation on Mr. Holden's part. It is a mark of confidence and appreciation of which he has reason to be proud.

Judge Hood of Madison, has arrived in the city. His business is unknown to the Observer.

It is perhaps not generally known that M. H. Wettstein, two doors below the Postoffice, has had an experience of fourteen years in his business, and has learned his trade for six years from one of the most skillful and scientific watchmakers and jewelers in Milwaukee; which enables him to do anything in his line in the most satisfactory manner and at the most reasonable terms. daw26c331.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcohol and stimulants; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. E. F. Colwell Wholesale agent for Wisconsin. aug23dawlly.

The Legislature of 1865.
The following is a list of members of the next Legislature, as far as ascertained. Union men are in Roman, Democrats in *Italic*, Independents in SMALL CAPITALS:
SENATE.
The Senators in the even-numbered Districts hold over.
Dist. 1.—John E. Thomas, 10—George Reed.
2.—Frederick E. Miller, 10—George Reed.
3.—L. Moxam, 10—George F. Harrison.
4.—J. C. Wilson, 10—George F. Harrison.
5.—H. K. Wilson, 10—George F. Harrison.
6.—High R. Reynolds, 10—George F. Harrison.
7.—J. C. Wilson, 10—George F. Harrison.
8.—Anthony Van Wyck, 10—George F. Harrison.
9.—Henry G. Webb, 10—George F. Harrison.
10.—William Miller, 10—George F. Harrison.
11.—William H. Chandler, 10—George F. Harrison.
12.—N. M. Littlejohn, 10—George F. Harrison.
13.—James K. Smith, 10—George F. Harrison.
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REMOVAL.
Dr. M. B. JOHNSON has removed to Jackson & Smith's New Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry. Jeddaw

NEUROUS DISEASES.
AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, arising from specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. HILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. 316p4dawlly

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.
6ct1dawlly317

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.
This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Jan23dawlly

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED?
Dr. Buchanan's English Specific Pills cure in less than thirty days, the worst cases of Nervousness, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Incontinence, and all Urinary, Sexual and Nervous Affections, no matter what cause produced. Price One Dollar per box. Sent, post-paid, by mail, on receipt of an order. One Box will perfect the cure in most cases. Address,
JAMES S. BUTLER,
General Agent, 125 Broadway, New York.
oct1dawlly317

A CARD TO INVALIDS.
A Clergymen, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Scrophulous, Rheumatic, Gouty, Syphilitic, Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by unclean and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who sends it, free of charge. Please include a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address,
JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Mills House, New York City.
nov1dawlly317

A CARD TO THE SUFFERING.
Swallow two or three head-pins of "Buchu's" "Tonic Bitters," "Sassaaparilla," "Scrophulous Antidote," "Eucalyptus," and after you are satisfied with the result, and one box of Dr. Buchanan's English Specific Pills—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. Imported and sold in the United States only by
JAS. S. BUTLER, No. 125 Broadway, New York.
Agent for the United States.
P. S.—A Box of the Pills, securely packed, will be mailed to any address on receipt of price, which is ONE DOLLAR, post-paid—no return. If you are satisfied with the result, send no more. oct1dawlly317

DESTRUCTION OF THE COTTON CROP.
From The Vicksburg Daily Herald.
The cotton crop of those plantations leased from government to be worked by freedmen will fall very short of the most moderate calculations, if the same casualties have befallen it in other localities that will cut it short in this immediate region. We do not suppose that a solitary planter in this country will make one-fourth the amount of cotton he might have reasonably expected to gather three months since.

The season, from the moment of planting until, perhaps, the middle of August, was as propitious as could have been wished. The weed was growing luxuriantly, and the appearance of the fields gave good grounds to hope for a full harvest, and certainly promised to reward abundantly the labors of the planter. Up to the middle of August there were evidences of a full crop abounded on every plantation, and who had invested in the culture of cotton, felt as if they had put their money to the best possible use. But about the 15th of August, the army worm, that ruthless devastator of cotton fields, made its appearance, and so extended and destructive were its operations, that in a very short time the fair promise of the early summer was passed forever.

Much of the cotton on the plantations was planted late—from the middle of April to the middle of June. Consequently the weed was young and tender; the bolls either not formed or only partially so; and the worm attacking it in this tender condition, literally rubbed it off every vestige of foliage, leaving the bare and desolate stock alone to bare witness of its ravages. Had the crop been planted earlier, it would by the middle of August have reached such a stage of maturity that half a crop at least could have been saved, for the worm cannot prey with such sweet effect upon the young and tender stalk. Indeed, such destruction as the fields have sustained this year from the ravages of the voracious caterpillar has never been known in this region.

Even in 1849, when the army worm appeared in such numbers that they could be seen migrating from one field to another, no such destruction ensued as is witnessed from their operations this season. And the fatality to the crop from their visit this year, is we think, to be attributed to the lateness at which the bulk of the crop was put in.

On one plantation from which we have heard—a place located on the bottom lands of the Big Back river, and one of the most fertile farms in the south—of four hundred acres of land planted in cotton, the proprietor assures us how he will not gather twenty bales. This plantation has formerly been considered certain to yield from one to two bales of cotton per acre. The worm struck it about the middle of August, and a complete ruin of the crop has been the result.

Such, too, has been the fate of all the plantations of which we have any knowledge in this portion of the country. There is no planter around here who will make one-third of a crop, and many will scarcely make the seed they planted.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.—On and after Nov. 24th, trains will leave Janeville as follows:
Passenger Trains.
GOING SOUTH.
Mail Train, 1:30 p.m. (stops at all stations).
Night Train, 9:30 p.m. (stops at all stations).
JANEVILLE DEPARTS.
Freight Trains.
GOING SOUTH.
Freight Train, 7:30 a.m. (stops at all stations).
Freight Train, 10:30 a.m. (stops at all stations).
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Janesville Daily Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23, 1864.

National and State Thanksgiving.

By the President of the United States of America.

It has pleased Almighty God to prolong our National life another year, and to give us the opportunity of celebrating the anniversary of the birth of our country.

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Drugs and Medicines.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!

CHEAP!

BEAUTIFUL AND SERVICEABLE!

Just received at

A. Palmer & Son's

DRUG & GROCERY STORES!

West Milwaukee St.

We are now receiving the largest and most complete assortment of new and beautiful patterns of

Lamps, Shades, Burners,

Lampers, chimney, &c., direct from the manufacturers in New York, ever before offered in this market.

From 35 Cents to 10 Dollars Each,

and complete every style of kitchen, hand, stand, hanging, side and

PARLOR LAMPS!

Lampers, very superior, new and cheap. Shades, all styles and colors. Chimneys, all sizes and shapes.

White Kerosene Oil!

Notwithstanding the recent great advance in gold and price of all goods, we are still offering our

DRUGS AND GROCERIES.

Wholesale and Retail.

Seasonable Remedies.

Beach's Cordial,

Trout's Anodyne Cordial,

Camp's Blackberry Syrup,

Foster's Anodyne Cordial,

Perry's Pain Killer,

Jayne's Carminative Balm,

Graefenberg Dysentery Syrup,

Radley's Ready Relief,

Windle's Sooling Syrup,

Blackman's Healing Balm,

Mc Cormick's Cholera Specific,

Ellis' Willow Charcoal,

Stearns' Instant Relief,

Brown's Essence Jamaica Ginger,

Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture,

AT CAMP'S DRUG STORE.

CHLORIDE OF ZINC,

A Powerful Disinfectant

and Deodorizer, used to neutralize the noxious effluvia from Drains, Sinks, Water Closets, &c. Will immediately

ARREST THE DECAY

and color of vegetable or animal decomposition. Most effective and for sale by

GENTLEMEN'S Silk Hats!

Of New York and Chicago manufacture. We also have a

CONFORMATEUR!

And are prepared to take measures and make hats to order on short notice.

Hats, Caps, Ears, &c.

HAT, CAP AND FUR STORE.

MRS. BEALE!

NEW FALL AND

WINTER GOODS!

GENTLEMEN'S

FUR CAPS AND COLLARS!

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS!

Fur Gloves and Mittens,

Also a beautiful line of

Wanted Goods, Rubies, Hoods, &c.

MILLINERY GOODS!

New and beautiful styles. Also

A nice Assortment of Ladies' Gloves!

West side the River, on the corner opposite the First National Bank.

THE LATEST STYLES

BROWN & CO'S.

HAT AND CAP STORE!

Myers Block,

A large stock of goods, consisting of

Fine, Fur, Wool and Cloth Hats!

Also a fine assortment of Caps for men and boys for

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR!

Spring style of

GENTLEMEN'S SILK HATS!

Of New York and Chicago manufacture. We also have a

CONFORMATEUR!

And are prepared to take measures and make hats to order on short notice.

Carpet R. R. Bags, Umbrellas, Canes, &c.

Cash paid for shipping furs.

BROWN & CO.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

N. SWACER,

dealer and manufacturer of

Furniture and Cabinet Ware,

will announce to the citizens of Janesville, Rock and Adams counties, that he has on hand the largest and best selected stock of furniture that has ever been in Janesville, and notwithstanding the great rise in price of lumber, he is determined to sell his furniture at the lowest possible prices.

Without any Advance in Price

over the old prices, though furniture has everywhere advanced at least from 25 to 75 cents over the old rates, and as it may be believed that he will, he will give to his customers, both in regard to price, quality and kind of goods, a variety of articles, and in the most favorable manner.

Among my numerous articles I can only mention Sofas, Sevens, Beds, Mattresses, Pillows, Chairs and Stools, Tables, Desks, Washstands, Bureaus, and all the latest styles of furniture, and in the most favorable manner.

My stock is now on hand. Having constructed a large and commodious warehouse for the purpose of storing my goods, I am enabled to sell my furniture at the lowest possible prices, and to give to my customers the best of service.

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Dry Goods.

NEW YORK CASH STORE!!

GREAT EXCITEMENT!!

In the

Dry Goods Trade!

PANIC PRICES

FOR TWO WEEKS!

OUR ENTIRE STOCK MARKED DOWN!

On a Gold Basis of \$1.25 to \$1.50,

Which is from

45 to 50 per cent. below present values!

PRINTS MARKED DOWN!

10 cents a yard.

BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETING

Marked down 10 cents a yard.

DELAINES MARKED DOWN!

10 cents a yard.

LINENS MARKED DOWN!!

45 to 50 cent a yard.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

Of French Merinos, Alpaca, Mohair and all of our

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Books & Stationery.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

Valuable New Publications

RECEIVED AT

SUTHERLAND'S!

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GREAT PANIC SALE OF

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The entire Stock of

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Marked down \$25,000. Stock to be reduced \$75,000 within the next thirty days. 1000 sold last week for 50 cents to 75 cents. 1000 sold for 50 cents to 75 cents. 1000 sold for 50 cents to 75 cents.

Marked down 100,000 worth of Domestic, all bought in the months of May, June and July at last 25 per cent. less than the lowest price reached at Auction yet. A great many of the above goods were sold by us at a good profit, which enables us to sell reasonable without loss to ourselves, and

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We have on hand \$100,000 worth of Domestic, all bought in the months of May, June and July at last 25 per cent. less than the lowest price reached at Auction yet. A great many of the above goods were sold by us at a good profit, which enables us to sell reasonable without loss to ourselves, and

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Our Mr. EDWARD M'KEY has been in New York for the last month attending exclusively to the great Importers' Sales

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Sales unprecedented in the annals of Merchandising, and purchased at our present Stock

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We have also on hand a large line of

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To Country Merchants & Milliners,

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I have in stock a cheap and very effective Window Blind Roll, which will blind the windows of any building, and it cannot be opened from the outside. For particulars see list of prices.

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Have low on exhibition a very large and fashionable assortment of

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